The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,101.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7. 1786.

Sale of Teas by Auction.

111 Chests CONGOU,
3 Chests SOUCHONG,
1 Chest SINGLO.

THESE Teas will be SOLD by public auction, on Friday next, the 9th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, AND CO. who beg leave to inform the TRADE, that of the above there are only about twenty Chests of the last April sale; and these were chosen with uncommon care. The remainder were selected from some of the best breaks of the two former Sales; and the quality of some of them will be found superior to any in this country. They are ready for immediate inspection, either by drawing, or otherways.

Leith, 7th June 1786.

JOHN BONNAR,

PAINTER AND COLOURMAN,

HAVING moved his Colour-Shop to the head of Covenant Close, south side of the Street, a little below the head of Old Assembly Close, continues to sell all kinds of Colours, Oils, and Varnishes, &c. in the painting way.

Also all kinds of Dye-stuffs, Starch, Blues, &c.

He continues to carry on all kinds of Painting Work in town and country, on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the shop will be carefully attended to.

N. B. Two Lodgings at Bathfield;—the one furnished, the other unfurnished, very commodiously situated for seabathing, to be LET, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, with servants room off ditto, with other conveniencies.

Enquire as above.

PETER WILKIE, from Elgin,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the Public, that he has entered to the NEW INN, Castle-Street, Aberdeen, lately occupied by Mr George Smith. He is fitting up the House in the most elegant and genteel taste: has laid in a stock of the most genuine wines and other liquors, and will use his utmost endeavours to accommodate in the best manner such as are pleased to countenance the house.

He has very neat POST CHAISES, with good Horses, and careful Drivers.

The EDINBURGH FLY goes from his house as usual; and Parcels, Trunks, &c. sent to the New Inn, will be cared for, and punctually forwarded as directed.

Kilsyth, June 2, 1786.

GEO. HORSINGTON begs leave to inform the Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. that he has taken the INN at KILSYTH, which he enters to at Martinmas next; and as he wishes the public to be well accommodated, he has already taken the stables into his own management, and laid in a stock of hay and corn: Also, a sufficient number of good Horses and Chaises, that those who have occasion to post that road may not be disappointed; and all favours will ever be acknowledged by their most obedient, and very humble servant, GEO. HORSINGTON.

To be SET immediately or at Martinmas first,

THE INN of HOWGATE, in the

parish of Pennycuick, ten miles south of Edinburgh, being the proper stage betwixt Edinburgh and Peebles, all lately repaired, and fit for accommodating any company.

Apply to John Kerr at the Inn, who still carries on business in the commodious INN, at the King's Arms, in the village of PENNYCUICK, within nine measured miles south of Edinburgh, where those who favour him with their encouragement, may depend upon the best entertainment and service. He has provided a stock of excellent WINES; and as there are remarkable good Strawberry Gardens in the neighbourhood, he proposes to furnish STRAWBERRIES during the season.

There are two different turnpike roads leading from Edinburgh to Pennycuick; so that those who take an excursion of pleasure from town, may go and return through different parts of the country.

WHereas, in the month of February last, FIRE was found in a barn at Pittendrich, belonging to Charles Mercer, Esq; of Lethendy; and, upon the night of the 15th day of April, Fire was actually set to the house of Peter Stewart, Mr Mercer's gardener, at Pittendrich, and part of the roof consumed; and a third attempt made to set fire to the mansion house of Pittendrich, upon the 16th May last; all, as is supposed, by MAY CRAIGIE, daughter of John Craigie in Kirkhill of Caputh, who has since absconded from her father's house, where she usually resided.—This is therefore offering a Reward of TEN POUNDS Sterling, to any person or persons who will discover where the said May Craigie lurks, so as she may be apprehended and lodged in any of his Majesty's jails, until liberated in due course of law.

The money, upon proper information being given, will be paid by James Spence, or Oswald Fotheringham, writers in Edinburgh; or Thomas Mitchell writer in Perth.

May Craigie is aged 28 years; about five feet six inches high; dark brown hair; large black eyes, and strong eyelashes; swarthy complexion; strong masculine make of body, tending to a lout in the shoulders.

THE TOLLS and DUTIES payable

to the shire of Edinburgh, and collected at the Turnpike gates and bars following, viz. At Grange Loan, in Lasswade district; and at Gibbet Loan, Cairntows, Niddry-Mill, and Deanburn Bridge, in Dalkeith district, are to be SET in tack, by way of public roup, by the Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike acts for said shire, at their General Meeting, upon Tuesday the 13th June 1786, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session-house, Edinburgh; and that for one, two, or three years, from and after the 15th August next, being the expiration of the present tack, and either jointly or separately ——And, at the same Meeting, the TOLLS and DUTIES payable to said shire, and collected at the Turnpike gates and bars erected at Kirkbraehead, Broughton, North Leith, and Stockbridge, in Cramond district, are to be SET in tack, by way of public roup, for one year from and after the 1st day of July next, and also either jointly or separately, as the Trustees shall incline.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Mr Samuel Mitchelson junior, clerk to the signet, and clerk to said Trustees; or George Zeigler writer in Edinburgh, at the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE LIVINGSTON,

ALEXANDER GORDON Master,

Lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail 16th June 1786.

N. B. Good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the New-England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle-street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; morning and evening on board the ship.

BATHING CAPS.

A Very Large Assortment of the best qualities.

	s.	d.
Best Silk,	3	6
Second ditto,	3	0
Best Lawn,	2	6
Second ditto,	2	0

At the London and Edinburgh Umbrella Ware-house, first stair within the head of the Bridge, Edinburgh,

ALEXANDER FYFFE, Umbrella Maker, has now on hand the largest and most elegant assortment of Umbrellas, and at the lowest prices ever offered for sale here.

Glazed Silk Black and Green Wax-cloth.

Covers of ditto for hats, rain proof; Riding Aprons of a new construction, at 7 s. 6 d. and 9 s.

Umbrellas repaired and neatly mounted, and made when silk is furnished.

He is the only manufacturer of these articles in this country, and can serve the Public on the lowest terms. Also, an allowance to merchants.

Commissions carefully answered.

And, at his Ware-room, head of King's Street, GLASGOW,

All the above Articles will be had, at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the decree made in a Cause, COOPER and others against FORBES and others, the Creditors of MILES COOPER, late of the City of Edinburgh, Doctor of Laws, are forthwith, personally or by their solicitors, to come before William Weller Pepys, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery-Lane, London, and prove their debts; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT MILLER Merchant in Glasgow, and WILLIAM HALIDAY Merchant in Manchester, Copartners in trade, under the firm of MILLER and HALIDAY Manufacturers in Manchester.

THAT upon the application of the said Robert Miller and William Haliday, and of a creditor of theirs to the extent required by law, the Lord Ellioc.k, Ordinary officiating on the bills, by interlocutor dated the 18th May last, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said Robert Miller and William Haliday, and appointed their creditors to meet within the Tontine Coffeehouse, Glasgow, upon Thursday the 1st day of June current, in order to chuse an interim factor.

That the creditors having accordingly met, they made choice of Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow to be interim factor on the said sequestrated estate; and they appointed a general meeting of the creditors to be held for the purpose of chusing a trustee, within the Tontine Coffeehouse, Glasgow, upon Friday the 21st day of July next, at 12 o'clock mid-day.

And upon the application of the factor, the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire has appointed Monday the 5th day of June current, and Monday in each of the three succeeding weeks, at two o'clock afternoon, within the sheriff court-house of Glasgow, for the public examination of the bankrupts and their families, servants, and other acquainted with their business.

Of all which this notice is given, that the creditors may attend the said meeting and diets of examination in terms of the statute.

Glasgow, 2d June, 1786.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE MURDOCH Vintner in Laurencekirk.

THAT upon the application of the said George Murdoch, with concurrence of creditors to the extent required by the late act of Parliament, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary officiating on the bills for the time, sequestrated the whole estate real and personal of the said George Murdoch wherever situated, and appointed his creditors to meet in the house of John Milne vintner in Stonehaven, upon Friday the 16th day of June current, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate in terms of the statute.

These are therefore requiring, the whole creditors of the said George Murdoch, by themselves or their agents properly authorised, to attend the above meeting of creditors for the purpose foresaid, and to bring along with them their grounds and instructions of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, to be produced before the commissioner who shall attend the meeting, in order to qualify them to act and vote as the statute directs.

Sale of Houses in the Town of Cromarty.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of July 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Tenements of HOUSES in the town of Cromarty, belonging to George Galdie merchant there, being

I. A Dwelling-house in the middle of the town of Cromarty, on the north side of the street, possessed by Dr Wishart and Mrs Grant, with a large shop in the ground storey possessed by the said George Galdie, the yearly rent whereof is 6 l. sterling.

II. A House and small Garden possessed by George Galdie, lying on the south side of the high street, opposite to the dwelling-house and shop above mentioned, proven to be worth 2 l. 10 s of yearly rent.

III. A tenement of Houses lying on the shore of Cromarty, to the north of the two preceding tenements, possessed by William and John Mackenzies, Donald Ross, and William Johnston, at the yearly rent of 7 l. 9 s.

These subjects hold feu of Mr Ross of Cromarty for payment of the following feu duties, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
For the first tenement,	0	1	8
For the second tenement,	0	0	10
For the third tenement,	0	5	0
	L. 0	7	6

They will be exposed either together or in lots, as shall be found most agreeable to intended offerers.

For further particulars, application may be made to John Callander, depute-clerk of session, or John Buchan writer to the signet, James's Court.

Sale of a House in St John's Street.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 22d day of June instant, at six o'clock afternoon,

That DWELLING-HOUSE in St John's-street, being the southmost in the east row, with coach-house, stable, and hay-loft thereto belonging.

The house is in good repair, and fit to accommodate a large family. It will be set up at 1000 l. and may be entered to immediately.

The conditions of sale will be shown by James Bremner, writer in Edinburgh; to whom any person intending to purchase by private bargain may apply. If the house is not sold it will be let unfurnished for five years.

Gottenburgh Teas.

JOHN MOIR, at his Shop, second below the head of the Assembly Close, has just now on hand, a few Boxes of exceeding high-flavoured GOTTENBURGH TEAS, which he is selling at the following prices, viz. 6 s. 6 d.—7 s.—and 7 s. 6 d per lib.

Families taking a quantity, will have a proper discount for ready money.

He continues to sell as usual, all kinds of Teas, Spirits, and Wines.

MUSIC.

This Day is Published, Price 2 *s.*

NUMBER VI. of the

Select Concert-Pieces,

For the PIANO-FORTE or HARPSICHORD,

With an Accompanyment for the Violin.

N. B. This Piece is Geminiani's 4th Concerto, Opera IV.

The First Five Pieces are,

No. 1. Boccherini's	1st Quartetto	op. 1.
2. Haydn's,	2d Concerto.	
3. Correlli's	8th Concerto.	
4. Boccherini's	3d Quartetto.	op. 1.
5. Haydn's	4th Quart.	op. 2.

To be Continued.

Printed and sold by R. Bremner, opposite Somerset House in the Strand, and at his shop in Edinburgh; where may be had every article in the Music way as cheap as in London.

Commissions from the country carefully executed.

The Villa of North Merchistone.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 28th June 1786, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh,

The pleasant and agreeable Villa of NORTH MERCHISTONE, in the parish of St Cuthbert's or Westkirk, and county of Mid-Lothian.—It lies upon the Glasgow and Slatefoord roads, along which there is a stretch of above 2800 feet, whereof upwards of 600 is a fruit-wall. It is within twenty minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh, and consists of 35 acres 1 rood 1 fall of ground Scots measure, all lying contiguous, inclosed with stone walls, and subdivided with hedges and sunk fences. The whole of the plantations are in a very thriving condition, and many of the trees are valuable, being full grown, and from 50 to 60 years old; and the shrubberies and gravel walks are laid out with taste, and so conducted as to catch the different prospects, which are delightful. There is a fine piece of water of near an acre, and a command of water running through the ground, which may be encreased, as there is a power of collecting all the springs in the park of Old Merchistone. There is easy and free access by turnpike roads both to the east and west; and there is also a power of having an access to the south by Burntsfield Links and Barrowmuirhead.

The House consists of a hall, a dining-room, drawing-room, six bed-rooms with closets, house-keeper's room, kitchen, scullery, servants room, cellars, pantry, and garrets with servants beds. And the offices consist of milk-house, laundry, washing-house, two stables, whereof the one contains two, and the other three horses, with a corn-chamber over-head, a coach-house, hen-house, farm-servants house, a work-horse stable that will contain twelve horses, two byres [illegible] ancient ancillary houses, a dark with a catacombed cellar at one end of it, and a granary and servants room over-head, a shade in the hay-yard, and a gardener's house at the gate. There is also a neat temple at the top of the ground, built of hewn stone, and properly finished, from the platform roof of which, a beautiful view is got of the grounds themselves, and a most extensive prospect of the Castle and City of Edinburgh, of the Frith of Forth, coast of Fife, and of all the country round.

The vicinity of these grounds to the city of Edinburgh, renders them useful and valuable in every respect; and the distance from the New Town is considerably shortened, and the access to it greatly improved by the Lothian Road, and will be still more so by other roads that will soon be made in its neighbourhood, and by the South Bridge across the Cowgate.

The ground that lies to the south of the Glasgow road may be divided into four spaces for separate villas, as it contains 19 acres, 1 rood, 27 falls; and the other field that lies between the Glasgow and Slatefoord roads, consisting of 5 acres, 3 roods, 14 falls, is a proper situation for another villa, or may be feued out for small houses and yards to great advantage; and will likewise answer for washing and drying linen, as there is a constant spring of water that runs through it, and is very substantially inclosed with a stone and lime-wall.

The lands are held of two different superiors for a feu-duty of 54 l. 2 s 6 d. The entries of an heir and singular successor are taxed.

There is a proportion of seat-room in the West Church, which has been lately rebuilt.

The articles and conditions of sale, and plan and measurement of the grounds, to be seen in the hands of Mr William Leslie writer to the signet, to whom, or to Mr Beatson at Lochgellie, near Kinghorn, proposals may be made for a private bargain.

The house may be seen on Tuesday and Fridays between twelve and two o'clock, till the sale; and John Inch, overseer, will show the grounds every lawful day.

Edinburgh and Newcastle Diligence,

TO LONDON, BY BERWICK-UPON-TWEED,

BEGAN Running upon Monday 5th June 1786, from William Drysdale's, the RED LION, (late Mr Peter Ramsay's) Cowgate Port, every morning at six o'clock, Sundays excepted, for Newcastle; and from Mr William Loftus's, the White Hart, Newcastle, at the same time for Edinburgh.

Stops the first night at William Parker's, the King's Arms, Berwick; and arrives at Newcastle and Edinburgh early the next day.

Sets off from Mathew Hall's, the Cock Inn, Newcastle, every evening at seven o'clock, Saturdays excepted, and arrives at Leeds at four o'clock afternoon; where it meets the Mail Coach for London, the Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol Diligences, &c.

FARES.

		L.	s.	d.
From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	-	1	14	0
Newcastle to London,	-	3	3	0
Newcastle to Berwick,	-	1	0	0
Berwick to Edinburgh,	-	0	14	0

All uptaken passengers to pay 3½d. per mile.

Performed by William Drysdale, Edinburgh.
And from Mr John Clark's, Haddington.
William Parker's, Berwick.
Charles M'Donald's, Belford.
Alex. Dods, King's Arms, Alnwick
George Nelson's, Morpeth.
William Loftus's, Newcastle.

N. B. All passengers to be allowed 14 libs. luggage, all above to pay twopence per lib. from Edinburgh to Newcastle; and so in proportion.

And it is particularly requested, the Public will take notice, That the Proprietors will be answerable for no parcel above the value of five pounds.

On MONDAY, JUNE 12, will be Published,

And sold by

William Creech and Charles Elliot, Edinburgh,

Price 10 s. 6 d. neatly bound in calf, and elegantly printed on a large royal paper and a new type,

TABLES OF INTEREST,

AT

Three, Four, Four and a Half, and Five per Cent. From One to Twenty Thousand Pounds, and from One to Three Hundred and Sixty-five Days, in a regular Progression of Single Days; which is an advantage not to be found in any other book of the kind.

ALSO,

TABLES AT ALL THE ABOVE RATES,

From one to twelve months, and from one to ten years;

AND

TABLES shewing the Exchange on Bills or Commission on Goods, &c. from ¼ to 3 per cent.

To which is prefixed,

A TABLE OF DISCOUNT ON BILLS,

At a certain number of Days at Months;

BY JOHN THOMSON,

ACCOUNTANT IN EDINBURGH,

Author of the Universal Calculator, and Tables for calculating the Prices of Grain.

*** After twenty years experience, the author is happy to find that his calculations of interest, as well as those on other subjects, have received the public approbation, and have been so generally used. Trade and commerce having been greatly extended of late years, and greatly increasing, the author was induced to enlarge the plan of this work—to add a considerable number of new sums—and to print the book on a large type and royal paper.

For those who do not chuse the book in this elegant and enlarged form, or whose transactions do not require it, the small copy is still continued for sale.

As above may be had, published by the same Author,

Tables of Interest, small edition, price 5 s. bound.

Universal Calculator, the most useful and correct book ever published, for grocers, mercers, families, &c. price 4 s. bound.

Tables for calculating the Prices of all kinds of Grain, price 4 s. bound.

N. B. All Mr Thomson's books are signed by his own hand on the back of the title page.

AT INVERNESS, JUNE 2. 1786.

THE Licensed Distillers in the district surrounding this town and neighbourhood, having this day convened, in consequence of the advertisement in the Edinburgh News-papers of the 13th ult. and taking under their consideration the causes of the present stagnation of sale, and reduced price of whisky, came to the following Resolutions:

I. That at the present reduced price and stagnation of sale of whisky, it is not possible for the Licensed Distillers to work their stills without grievous loss; and consequently that the benefit of the late indulgent act is defeated.

II. That the cause of this fall of price arises clearly from the continual and extensive working of illegal stills.

III. That it is not possible for the Licensed Distillers or brirers to suppress these without the [illegible] execution of the Excise.

IV. That the Licensed Distillers are decidedly of opinion, that it is entirely in the power of the Excise to suppress the smugglers, or workers of illegal stills; and that with the the greatest ease from their own sources of intelligence and authority.

V. That the Licensed Distillers have seen with astonishment and vexation, that the smuggling has encreased since the Licensing Act took place.

VI. That under their present grievances, it would be folly in the Licensed Distillers to apply to be recommended by their Heritors for the ensuing year for new licenses; and that therefore, the Licensed Distillers present do apply by petition and memorial to the Honourable the Commissioners of Excise at Edinburgh, stating the substance of these resolutions, and praying their interposition to render the late indulgent law effectual to the purposes proposed by it, by laying their commands on their subordinate officers in these districts more effectually to support the Licensed Distillers, by crushing the Illegal Distillers: And that to give force to these resolutions, the petition do contain a prayer to their Honours, to relieve the subscribers from the present licenses at the expiry of the present quarter, if possible, that they may shorten the prospect of growing losses, notwithstanding of extensive outlays.

VII. That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the public papers, that they may be known to the other counties comprehended in the late act; and that the said memorial and petition be presented to the Honourable Board of Excise, that their answer may be obtained and transmitted as soon as may be.

☞ As the following LETTER exhibits so striking an instance of the power of MAREDANT's DROPS, in justice to Mr HAYMAN it is laid before the Public, and recommended to the particular attention of those subject to the SCURVY, &c.

To Messrs Husband, Elder, and Co.

GENTLEMEN,

THREE years since, Margaret Welsh, my daughter, now in the 18th year of her age, was attacked with a swelling in her knee, which violently increased, and in the space of six months broke out with all the virulence of the most inveterate cancer, in twelve different places. The excruciating pain she endured may be more easily conceived than expressed. We had recourse to many things for temporary ease, but without prospect of eradicating the cause, till she tried a medicine (bought at your house) called Hayman's Drops, which we had seen advertised for performing cures of this kind; and I am happy to confess they merit the report—twelve bottles having so far conquered the disease, that she has recovered her usual strength, appetite, spirits, and natural complexion. Nor are there any remains of this afflicting complaint, except two very trifling spots on her leg, which are getting well apace, insomuch that I cannot with-hold my acknowledgments of the fact.

I am, Gentlemen, your most humble servant,

DAVID WELSH.

Bankend, near Cumnock, Ayrshire,
1st May 1786.

*** The following words are manufactured in the bottles containing these drops, viz.

"Maredant's Drops, late Norton's, by John Hayman, "his successor."—And to check impasters, his name and residence, viz. "J. Hayman, Marlbro'-street," is engraved, by favour of the Commissioners of Stamps, on the Government label denominating the duty upon each genuine bottle, which it is Death to imitate.

They are sold, thus labelled, price 5 s. 3 d. each, at Mr Hayman's house, and elaboratory for preparing them, in Great Marlborough-street, London, aforesaid, and by his predecessor's agents in every principal town in England and Scotland; particularly by Messrs Husband, Elder, and Co Edinburgh; Mr Angus M'Donald, Glasgow; Messrs Morison and Son, Perth; and by Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 3.

War-Office, June 3. 1786.

HIS Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward to be Colonel in the army by brevet, bearing date the 30th of May 1786.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland, dated Dec. 24. 1785.

5th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Joſeph Bunbury, from 49th foot, to be Captain, vice Hawkſhaw, reſigned.

49th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Henry Conran to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Bunbury. Enſign John Athenleck to be Lieutenant, vice Conran. Mr John Webb to be Enſign, vice Athenleck.

LLOYD's LIST, *June* 2.

CAPTAIN Sampſon, of the William, arrived at Briſtol from Jamaica, on the 21ſt of April, lat. 36. 30. long. 60. W. ſpoke the John, Oxley, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, out eight weeks, all well.

The Bridgewater, Parker, for China, was ſpoke with the 23d of April, in lat. 41. 26. N. long. 17. W. all well.

The Clyde, Lamb, from Cork for Liſbon, is loſt, the crew ſaved.

Captain Ritchie, of the Juno, arrived at Liverpool from Charleſtown, on the 19th of April, ſpoke the Waſhington, Pembrough, from London to Baltimore, in lat 36, 52. long. 64. W. all well.

The Commerce, Fraſer, from London to Jamaica, was ſpoke with the 4th of April, off Deſeada, all well.

The St Joze e St Antonio, ——, from Pernambuco to Liſbon, is loſt at Aveiro.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *June* 1.

MR BURKE aroſe about five o'clock, and confeſſed that he never felt himſelf in ſo arduous a ſituation before, on which account he hoped that gentlemen would ſo far ſympathiſe in his feelings, as to pardon ſuch unintentional omiſſions as muſt neceſſarily occur in the particulars he had to lay before them.

They were not come this day to decide on the character of an individual; they were come to decide on maxims of ſtate, on a code of laws, that the millions unborn ſhould either be governed by or appeal to; that at preſent attracted the eyes of ſurrounding nations, and would either prove a blot on the name of an Engliſhman, indelible through time, or raiſe it, if poſſible, to a higher degree of national eſtimation for juſtice, humanity, and public faith, than it has hitherto held in the impartial annals of hiſtory—the very idea of which, on the preſent occaſion, ſhould preclude all prejudice or partiality; that every thing ſhould give way to thoſe great objects that raiſed Rome to that enviable dignity, that every nation flowed into her, and was proud to own her ſway. He did not wiſh to detain the Houſe in declamation, he only wiſhed to prepare them for a train of facts, that, he truſted, could not be controverted—that even Mr Haſtings had pleaded guilty to—and the only difference was on the principle of them; and ſince he had mentioned Rome, he would point out how ſhe ſupported her provinces, as long as a ſpark of patriotiſm remained in her boſom. In the firſt place, ſhe maintained them by a continuity; they were moſtly connected by land, or ſlightly diſſevered by ſea. In the next place, the Greek was univerſally ſpoken throughout them; and, of courſe, [illegible] guage, like the miraculous gift of tongues at the feaſt of Penteceſt. And, laſtly, he that either conquered, or was delegated to govern a province, adopted it with a degree of parental affection; he became the father of the people he was ſet to preſide over; inſtead of privately joining to exterminate them, he redreſſed their wrongs, poured oil into their wounds, or gathered them under his wing, even as an hen gathereth her chickens. This was the pride, this was the emulation of every governor; and the cenſorial accuſer was a character of the firſt dignity, and ſought after by men of the firſt repute, (which was not the caſe in the preſent affair—India was diſtant; there is a gulph like that betwixt Dives and Lazarus betwixt them and us; their language is known to few) who met with every aſſiſtance in carrying forward the proſecution;—formality was neither dictated nor decried, nor papers refuſed; every archive was thrown open, and every record ſubjected to public inſpection, which was not the caſe in the preſent affair, as was viſible to the world, to the diſintereſted:—but that, in ſpite of all, he hoped to come off victorious even in the defeat, as he was well convinced that the matter of charges he had brought were grounded entirely on fact; that time would ſtrengthen inſtead of diminiſhing; and that he ſhould find reſources in his own boſom on the conſideration, that if he ſhould retire under the ſtigma of a falſe accuſer, he ſhould have the bulk of mankind on his ſide, and that it would be a conſolation that thoſe that had cleared Mr Haſtings had condemned him, (Mr Burke), in open defiance of the ſtrongeſt facts, and of the moſt reſpectable evidence in corroboration of thoſe facts;—and that in the taking up ſuch matters, three excuſes might come forward as pleaders, viz. ignorance, inadvertency, and anger. He could not plead ignorance, for he had many ſources of information thrown open to him, though many were cloſed. Inadvertency could not be urged, as he had duly conſidered the ſubject, before he mentioned it, and well weighed the importance of it in his mind. Nor could anger claim a part in it—anger at beſt was ſhort-lived; malice might ariſe out of it—but this he diſclaimed, and he truſted he ſhould not be charged with it.—On the whole, he felt a conſciouſneſs of having conducted this affair in ſuch a manner, as to preclude every ſuſpicion in the boſom of generoſity.—He had given notice of this long ſince.—Through all the changes of party and adminiſtration, he had kept to his word; and though time had ſhed its ſnow on his temples, it had not in the leaſt cooled the ardour of his purſuit.—This affair involved in it the honour of the Houſe; they had pledged themſelves to bring it forward; let their honour, therefore, never be tarniſhed; let that be ſafe, with Father Paul; *Eſto perpetua*, let what would happen to him. Lord Cornwallis had now gone out in the plenitude of power. If Mr Haſtings ſhould eſcape with impunity, what opinion will Governors General entertain, in future, on reflection, that provinces were laid waſte, offenſive wars entered into in the teeth of this Houſe, which ought to enquire into, and puniſh ſuch miſdemeanours! Having premiſed this, and much more, he went over the ground of the charges he had already exhibited againſt Mr Haſtings, ſtrengthening ſome, explaining others, and collecting the whole as it were into one point of view—in one appealing to the humanity of the Houſe, in another to the juſtice, in a third to the policy of nations at large; which he dwelt on for ſome time, elucidating by applications from hiſtory, ancient and modern, for the purpoſe of crowning his remarks.

After this he adverted more particularly to the Rohilla war: having given a geographical account of the ſituation of thoſe people, he painted the ſimplicity of their manners, love of agriculture and manufactures, peaceable diſpoſition, wiſh to accede to the Britiſh covenant, which he confirmed from a paſſage in Mr Haſtings's letter on this ſubject. He then aſked, whence thoſe people came? Why, from Tartary—the *officina gentium*, that gave birth to the Gauls, the Franks, and the Aborigines of this nation; that they were not ſojourners and ſtrangers in the land; they had reſided in it for three generations; not ſuch a pitiful tribe as Mr Haſtings repreſented them. The whole amounted to above two hundred and forty thouſand, and above ſixty thouſand of thoſe were drove, like a flock of deer, beyond the Ganges; men, women, and chil[illegible] without any proviſion, without any juſt, or even plauſible plea for ſo doing, beſides the numbers butchered, with ſuch circumſtances of cruelty as would harrow up the ſoul. The Rohillas thus treated, thus butchered, thus exterminated, were the prime nobility of the country, the artizans, the bankers, &c. That Sujah Dowla, (the barbarous invader of their liberties, aided and abetted by Mr Haſtings) having combined with the uſurper and atrocious Hoſmund Ally Cawn to extirpate the Engliſh, fled, in conſequence of the ſame, to thoſe people, who received him with open arms, and unſuſpecting hearts; he envied their happineſs, as Satan envied the bliſs of our firſt parents in Paradiſe; he combined againſt their happineſs; he ſought, and was not long to gain an accomplice in his atrocious ferocity. The Rohillas applied for protection to Mr Haſtings; he promiſed to guarantee, but deceived them. The wife of one of the firſt Princes amongſt them, was dragged through the country with every mark of unmerited indignation and contumely;—and for what did Mr Haſtings conſpire to lay waſte the country of the Rohillas, which, in his own letter, he acknowledged to be the garden of India? Wherever the Roman eagle flew, liberty and ſcience followed after; every trace of barbariſm vaniſhed; the aſpiring temple was taught to ſeek the ſky; and the huſbandman to tame the ſtubborn genius of the ſoil;—the reverſe preſented itſelf this minute in the Rohilla provinces, and the revenue of that country had conſequently fallen one third; not a complaint had come from thoſe people in thirteen years;—and why ſo? becauſe they were ſtifled. At length, their cries had found the way, and he hoped the ear would not be ſhut againſt them; they ſtretched [illegible] tongue, but the voice of diſtreſs was known in every tongue; as it exceeded words, it did not require the dreſs of them; they did not threaten, they only ſupplicated, and he hoped their ſupplication would not come in vain.

Mr Haſtings had already exerciſed unbidden authorities. He had removed ſervants without orders, accepted preſents and bribes, which he was ſtrictly forbidden: He had, in many caſes, ſtretched forth the arm of power, unſinewed either by authority or juſtice; he had placed a ſword in the hand of a deſperado; he had encouraged infidelity, duplicity, rapacity, and every crime that diſgraced the name of a man. The Houſe had already condemned his conduct, when they knew leſs of it than they do at preſent; he hoped they would therefore act conſiſtent. And as a proof, he ſaid, of Mr Haſtings continuing in the ſame opinion, the laſt public act that he cauſed to be entered on the records of India, before he left it, was a panegyric of his own conduct, in praiſing the wars he had made, and adviſing his ſucceſſors to follow his ſteps of cruelty and oppreſſion; and the words in which he did it were remarkable; for they ran, "That as there were no dangers at preſent of any of the neighbouring powers being able to attack them, he adviſed them to prevent their growing ſtrong, by *blaſting the riſing generation!*"

Mr Burke then read a very long motion, ſtating all the acts of oppreſſion againſt the Rohillas, which concluded with obſerving, "That, by means thereof, the country of the ſaid Rohillas, the whole of which (according to the account of one of his, the ſaid Haſtings's agents) was, under the Rohilla government, "a garden, without one uncultivated ſpot," hath fallen into a miſerable ſtate of indigence, decay, and depopulation. By all which acts done, perpetrated, procured, authorized, and permitted by the ſaid Warren Haſtings, he the ſaid Warren Haſtings was, and is, guilty of high crimes and miſdemeanors."

Mr *Wilbraham* ſpoke in favour of the motion, and Mr *Nicholls* againſt it.

Mr *Powys* did not like the wording of the motion, as he might think Mr Haſtings guilty and impeachable for ſome of the acts mentioned, and not for others.

A general converſation in the Houſe took place, during which Mr Fox, Mr Sheridan, Mr Pitt, and Mr Wilberforce propoſed ſeveral modes of adopting the idea of Mr Powys; when, upon the ſuggeſtion of

Mr *Fox*, it was agreed, that the charge ſhould be read as the foundation of the motion, and then the motion would ſtand——

"Reſolved,

"That upon hearing evidence at the bar in ſupport of this charge, there appears ſufficient grounds for impeaching Warren Haſtings, Eſq; of high crimes and miſdemeanors."

This being agreed to by all ſides of the Houſe, the queſtion was put on Mr Burke's motion, when it was negatived, and the above received in its ſtead.

Mr *Powys* ſtated the two circumſtances, in which he conceived Mr Haſtings guilty of this charge. The firſt was the ſuppreſſion of the treaty, and the ſecond the extirpation of the Rohillas, even if he were a party. For that, even in that caſe, he had no right to do more than enforce payment of the forty lacks of rupees demanded by Sujah Dowlah. He was alſo againſt the indemnity, from an opinion that puniſhment ſhould not be retroſpective in its object, but calculated to prevent the future repetition of crimes.

Lord *North* defended his own conduct in re-appointing Mr Haſtings after theſe crimes were committed, by alledging that they were not known in Europe at the time. And though he diſapproved the Rohilla war, yet the exigency of the times rendered it inexpedient for him to take any other meaſures for the removal of Mr Haſtings, than thoſe which were adopted during his adminiſtration.

Mr *Michael Angelo Taylor*, in a very forcible ſpeech, condemned Mr Haſtings.

Mr *Brown* defended the Rohilla war, as politic and neceſſary; and Mr Haſtings was ſo far from being blameable, that his conduct had been highly praiſe-worthy.

Mr *Wyndham*, in a ſpeech of great length, anſwered all the arguments in ſupport of Mr Haſtings.

Lord *Mulgrave* entered into a very long defence of Mr Haſtings's conduct; he was anſwered by

Mr *Hardinge*, who went through the whole charge of the Rohilla war, and ſtated the culpability of Warren Haſtings in every poſſible point of view. He acknowledged that Mr Haſtings had certainly, in the latter part of his adminiſtration, been productive of very much benefit; but this, he contended, ought not to obviate national juſtice.—He, therefore, contended, that the impeachment ought to go to the Houſe of Lords.

The Houſe now called out to adjourn, but Mr *Vanſittart*, and the *Lord Advocate*, each ſaid a few words, which we could not diſtinctly hear; when at Half paſt Three o'clock in the morning, the Houſe adjourned the debate until four this afternoon.

FRIDAY, *June* 2.

A Committee is appointed for Wedneſday next, relative to the duties on fermented ſpirits in Scotland.

Mr Dempſter reported the Scotch Fiſhery Corporation petition, which being read,

Moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for incorporating certain perſons to be therein named for building towns, villages, and fiſhery ſtations in the Highlands and iſlands of that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, and for other purpoſes."

The Houſe in a Committee of Supply came to the following reſolutions, viz.

That the ſum of 59,781l. be granted to his Majeſty towards completing and improving the old works at Portſmouth and Plymouth.

The ſum of 2500l. to Louis Borell and Abraham Borell, dyers, upon a proper diſcovery to be made by them for the uſe of the public, of their method of dying that colour called Turkey red, upon cotton, upon hank, and upon the piece"—to be reported on Wedneſday.

The Houſe took into conſideration the amendments made by the Lords to the Edinburgh paving bill:—A motion was made to poſtpone the conſideration thereof for three months—which was agreed to.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Mr *St John* in the Chair, on the adjourned debate of yeſterday,

Mr *Francis* got up, and in a ſpeech of ſome length primarily recapitulated the heads of the charges, ſtrengthening each as he went on, either by reference to written papers, or the evidence at the bar, and declaring that declamation, inſinuation, &c. ſhould not come forward as operative in his favour. As he ſtood in the light of an accuſer in common with his Hon. Friend (Mr Burke) which he acknowledged in the face of day, he thought it incumbent on him, in juſtification of his character, to declare, that perſonal animoſity to Mr Haſtings did not in the leaſt urge the decided part he had taken in the preſent affair; he went out to India with a ſpotleſs character, he returned with one, which was more ſatisfactory to his own mind, and to his friends, than if he had returned laden with millions. He had early reprobated Mr Haſtings' conduct, contrary to his own intereſt; but in this he was not ſingular. General Clavering and Colonel Moſtyn had done the ſame; and it was but juſtice to their memories to declare, that they had done ſo; their names were irreproachable, and when he thought of their worth, it animated and fired his boſom. Thoſe men reprobated the conduct of Mr Haſtings, not through envy, for their minds were ſuperior to it; not through the hopes of aggrandizement, for they already filled exalted ſtations; and General Clavering was about ſixty years of age when he went to India. As for himſelf, what could he have expected by the removal of Mr Haſtings? Neither to be Commander in Chief, nor Governor General. And what hopes or views had Mr Burke in this procedure? He had no diſpute with Mr Haſtings; no hopes of preferment in his diſgrace; he had made himſelf many enemies by the buſineſs; he was advancing into years; he could not enlarge his fame in carrying it forward; but he felt for the honour of the Houſe, and the honour of the nation, and he ſtood up as the defender of the defenceleſs. Mr Francis then inveighed bitterly againſt the manner in which Mr Haſtings had ſet up the lands of the native proprietors in Bengal to public ſale, to the vagabonds of India, the Banyans, &c. and meaneſt ſervants that could lay out a rupee in the purchaſe of them. To this he added a ſuccinct account of the Robillas, their origin, turn to agriculture, manufactures, and numbers; he inſiſted that they could have ſent, at the time of their extirpation, above 80,000 fighting men into the field; that they had poſſeſſed the country above ſixty years; and that but a ſhort time previous thereto they had ſent to battle above 40,000, beſides 12,000 that were preparing to march after. He then recited the cruelty that attended their extermination, confirming all he had ſaid from the letters of Col. Champion, which he read, to prove that Mr Haſtings was aiding and abetting in his cruelties. He next read Mr Haſtings' letter to Sujah Dowla on the ſubject, in which he made the extirpation of thoſe harmleſs people one of the principal ſtipulations for aiding Sujah Dowla in their deſtruction, which Mr Francis drew in very affecting colours, with many other remarks, which he promiſed to ſubſtantiate in letter and ſpirit; concluding with the aſſertion, that this cruel and oppreſſive war could not be carried on without Mr Haſtings, who was the *ſine qua non* of it.

Mr *Grenville* declared himſelf of no party; if Mr Haſtings was guilty, he ſaid he would be the firſt to join in his condemnation, but matters did not ſtrike him with that conviction. He felt as deeply for the honour of the Britiſh name, and the juſtice of the nation, as any other gentleman in the kingdom, on which account he ſhould be very cautious in deciding on general aſſertions, artful inſinuations, and partially deducted charges. Here he drew a very nice line of diſtinction between public and private juſtice, on which he founded an opinion, that the Rohilla war was juſtifiable on the part of Mr Haſtings; and that the charges of cruelty reſted entirely on the teſtimony of Colonel Champion, whoſe mind might be under a bias, as it was certain, that thoſe only were driven beyond the Ganges, who had taken up arms againſt Sujah Dowla, the ally of England. The Rohillas, he obſerved, were a tribe of not quite ſixty years ſettlement, ſeated between two contending powers, the Mahrattas and Sujah Dowla; they had but three choices, viz. either to join one ſide or the other, or ſtand neuter. In this ſituation, Sujah Dowla called upon his Ally, Mr Haſtings, who aſſiſted him, through the juſteſt policy, in as much as it placed the balance of power in Mr Haſtings's hands. Mr Grenville then went over many of Mr Francis's remarks, and, in the courſe of his ſpeech, accuſed Mr Hardinge with addreſſing himſelf to the paſſions, and not the reaſon of gentlemen, in his ſpeech of the preceding evening; as alſo with dropping ſome reflections on the memory of Lord Clive (whom he praiſed.)

Mr *Hardinge* found himſelf called upon by the voice of ſelf-defence, to offer a few obſervations to the Committee, in anſwer to ſuch part of what they now heard as regarded him. He then explained what he meant, by ſecuring Mr Haſtings from puniſhment; aſſerting, that his offences were of that magnitude, and his guilt of that extent, as called for the interpoſition of the legiſlature, to make him an example to future peculators. With regard to the ſubject of policy and juſtice, he thought the Hon. Gentleman had been loſing his time, as there was nothing which could ſanction a war, unleſs the juſtice of the cauſe; for which reaſon, let him argue on political reaſon as long as he pleaſed, all his reaſoning muſt fall to the ground, and the work remain to be commenced anew, by only aſking the ſingle queſtion of, Whether it was juſt or not?

Mr *Anſtruther* thought, that however important this ſubject might at any time ſeem, and however neceſſary the attention of the legiſlature to prevent its ſervants from diſgracing them by the exerciſe of deſpotiſm and unjuſtifiable authority, there now aroſe other circumſtances which encreaſed its former magnitude; we were not now to cenſure only that conduct which former rulers had adopted, in order to prevent future ones from treading in the ſame ſteps, but are now called upon, by all the claims which our country's intereſt had upon us, to prevent the repetition of all our diſgraces, all our infamy, and all our misfortunes in the conduct of thoſe who were now entruſted with the management of Indian affairs.

He went into the particulars of the wars, and concluded with bringing the queſtion to this iſſue; whether it was in future to be admitted, that the ſervants of the Company were to make war without any communication with their Council; and whether Britiſh ſoldiers were to be hired out for the purpoſe of cruelty, of oppreſſion, and inhumanity?

Mr *Younge* then propoſed an amendment to the motion, which entirely turned the current of the debate, which was, that after the words of the original motion, theſe ſhould be added, *and that he be impeached thereupon*; when the queſtion was put, it paſſed,

140 againſt 65.

When the gallery was opened, Mr *Burton* was upon his legs in a formal defence of Mr Haſtings. He began with the hiſtory of Sujah ul Dowlah, and went ſtep by ſtep into all the minute circumſtances, but did not adduce a ſingle *new* argument, and the Houſe ſeemed very impatient all the time.

Mr *Wilberforce* took up the argument, and, in a ſpeech of ſome length, entered into the ſeveral modes of defence ſet up in favour of Mr Haſtings, reſpecting his conduct towards the Rohilla nation, all of which he condemned. He next conſidered the ſeveral favourable lights in which his conduct had been placed; and declared, that he perfectly agreed, that Mr Haſtings's conduct, in a great many inſtances, had been highly laudable; but notwithſtanding this, his conduct in the Rohilla war was not wiped away; and, therefore, although it had given him great pain, yet as an honeſt man he muſt vote in favour of the motion; being as a man of honour convinced, that Mr Haſtings had in that tranſaction acted in diſobedience of orders, and had wantonly and cruelly made war againſt the Rohilla nation, and finally exterminated them.

Mr *Fox* began his ſpeech with vindicating the conduct of his noble friend (Lord North) in regard to the continuation of Mr Haſtings in his government. As to what the noble Earl (Lord Mornington) had yeſterday ſaid on that ſubject, he believed his noble friend had not felt himſelf much galled on

that account, and he begged the House to recollect the answer he had given him on that occasion, which every one who heard him must allow to have been a very candid explanation of that matter.

It had been thrown out, he observed, and he thought very improperly, that party spirit had in a great measure dictated the proceedings against Mr Hastings. The best answer he could give to an assertion so unfounded, was a flat negative.—But at any rate he hoped it would not be said, that the proceedings of the Secret Committee, on which the principal charges against Mr Hastings were founded, had been the result of party spirit. If this were admitted, and he did not see how it could be denied, that argument availed little. The advocates of Mr Hastings, he observed, had laid much stress on the meritorious services which he had rendered to his country, and had from thence argued, that they were a sufficient atonement for his former errors, if any he had committed. But this was a principle which he, for one, never could admit.

He remembered, that at the time when another illustrious delinquent was brought to the bar of the House, he meant Lord Clive, that a similar argument was attempted to be set up in his favour. A noble Lord who now filled a splendid situation in another place (the Lord Chancellor) had then a seat in that House—he with that manliness of character, and with that nervous eloquence which peculiarly distinguishes him, crushed to atoms that idea which could, against enormous crimes, attempt to institute a *set-off* on account of subsequent services, however meritorious. He was of the same opinion, and in that argument was proud to enlist himself under the banner of that person to whom he alluded. But he would ask, what meritorious services Mr Hastings had performed to entitle him to such a plea? For his part, he knew of no instance wherein that gentleman had rendered any essential good to his country, except by the Mahratta peace. It was founded on the breach of a solemn treaty, and considering it in that light, it was but a poor subject for triumph. His conduct to Lord Macartney, in disapproving of his treaty with Tippoo Saib, was no great proof of his ardent desire for peace. He contended that the only reasonable hope this country could have of preserving their possessions in India, was by the most scrupulous observance of the faith of treaties, in which the national honour and credit was necessarily involved.

A noble Lord (Mulgrave) in arguing on this subject, had asked with some degree of triumph, if it was to be expected that Mr Hastings was in every matter of Government to consult Grotius or Puffendorff? Undoubtedly it was the duty of every man to conduct himself by the immutable laws of justice and equity, and he knew of no country in the world where they were more necessary than in India. He adverted to the great levity and indifference which some gentlemen affected to treat the subject of the extirpation or expulsion of the Rohillas; it was called the removal of an army from a country where they had *some* property; that is, they were driven out from a country of which they were the sole proprietors.

To illustrate this argument in a manner which perhaps would strike those gentlemen more forcibly, he would suppose, for instance, that the French were to invade Ireland, and to insist on all the English who were proprietors of lands there to remove to their own country; to tell them that they had only to cross the Channel, where they no doubt would be received, and kindly treated; but at any rate they must not on any account remain longer where they were. Would this be considered only in the same light as the removal of an army? But in the case of the Rohillas, who are said to be usurpers, Mr Hastings had not urged even the pretence of restoring the country to its ancient masters.

Mr *Fox*, whose speech was replete with animated eloquence and close reasoning, likewise entered into the minutia of the Rohilla war. He concluded by calling upon the House to weigh well the decision they were about to give, and to consider that the honour and dignity of Parliament, as well as the justice due to an injured people, were involved in the event of the vote of that day. Mr Fox concluded, after being on his legs for upwards of two hours.

The debate continued till seven o'clock this morning, when the House divided,

For the motion	67
Against it	119

The House adjourned till Wednesday.

LONDON, *June* 3.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Princes Edward, Ernest-Augustus, Augustus-Frederick, and Adolphus-Frederick, his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, with the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Buckingham, and Earl Cornwallis, were invested with the Order of the Garter, in the Great Council Chamber at St James's. His Majesty at the same time conferred the honour of Knighthood on Isaac Heard, Esq; Garter King at Arms. The Knights who attended were, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Grafton and Montagu, and the Marquis of Strafford. Prince Edward, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and Earl Cornwallis are at present abroad. Her Majesty, the Princesses Royal, Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, were present to see the ceremony performed.

At the above ceremony, the Chancellor of the Order read a new statute, signed by his Majesty as Sovereign of the Order, and countersigned by the Chancellor, by which it is ordained, that the Order shall in future consist of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights, exclusive of the sons of his Majesty or his successors, who have been elected or shall be elected Knight of the same most noble Order.

The House of Peers broke up yesterday at four o'clock, and adjourned till Monday se'nnight, the 12th instant.

Counsel being called to the bar, to be further heard on the appeal of Colquhoun and Corbett—Order was read for the attendance of Mr Brewster, to answer a complaint alledged against him for putting the name of Mr Anstruther to the appellant's case, without his privity or consent—Mr Anstruther gave their Lordships a circumstantial account of the transaction, after which Mr Brewster was called upon to know if he had any thing to offer, and having said a few words by way of defence, he was ordered to withdraw. Lord Loughborough then came forward, and, after stating the matter of fact, concluded with moving,

"That the said James Brewster be, for his said offence, taken into the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod."

It was afterwards moved, "That the said appeal having been brought before that House in an irregular manner, be dismissed, without prejudice to the party preferring his appeal at any future time;" the same was, upon the question put, ordered in the affirmative.

The Scots Judges bill, the Scots Admiralty bill, the Scots stamp-duty bill, the pilchard fishery bill, and the Lymington road bill, were presented, and read a first time.

On Thursday night died, at Sion-house, the most noble the Duke of Northumberland. This event makes another blue ribband vacant.

A few days since died, at the Castle of la Tour, near Vevay, in Switzerland, Lady Margaret Beckford, wife of William Beckford, Esq; and daughter to the Earl of Aboyne.

The cause between the Hon. Mr Fox and the High Bailiff of Westminster, which was to have come on yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster-hall, is put off till the first sittings in the next term.

A Cabinet meeting was summoned yesterday at St James's, to consider specifically on some plan for the employment of the felons, whose numbers increase too much every year to render it safe for keeping them in England; several proposals have been made: That of sending them in small detachments to the Garrisons in the West-Indies, &c. is said to be resolved on, after the plan of one of the Cabinet, who has drawn a scheme, regulating the quota which it is imagined might be sent without hazard to Quebeck, Montreal, Halifax, Jamaica, and all the Leeward Islands; as also to the British settlements in Africa, in which last they are not designed to be employed as soldiers as heretofore, but in another way, in the commercial and inland trade.

The New Testament lately presented to his Majesty, printed agreeably to the Greek types in the manuscript at the Alexandrian Library, was indeed a curiosity of the most particular kind. It had been written on what was callad the *Charta Pergamena* (or parchment) so called from the city of Pergamus in Phrygia, where it was invented, or rather improved, by King Eumenes, when he was about making collections for a library equal to that of Alexandria. He had recourse to the skins of animals, properly dressed, whereon to transcribe his manuscripts; as, through the envy of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, the exportation of papyrus, or ancient paper, had been at that time interdicted, where alone it was fabricated. The papyrus was an aquatic reed or rush, almost peculiar to the rivers Nile and Euphrates, from the inward pellicles of whose stem, very artificially prepared and polished, a great part of the paper of the ancients was formed. Besides which they often used, for the same purpose, the white rinds between the bark and the wood of the maple, beech, elm, and the lindon tree: of these we have still several of their books remaining. Hence *bark* and *book* in Latin is signified by the same word. And, from the city of Byblos in Syria, where this kind of paper was first used, the Greeks had their term for a *book*, and we, from them, our *Bible*. As for linen, hempen, and sometimes cotton rag paper, they were of Arabic extraction, and first brought to Europe by the Saracens of Barbary or Spain, in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. The first paper mill in England was erected in Queen Elisabeth's reign.

Sir Joshua Reynolds has just begun a Conversation Piece for the Prince of Wales's gallery at Carleton House, in which their Majesties and all the royal children are to be introduced. The artist is to have a liberal reward, and to have two years for finishing it, with liberty to exhibit it at the Royal Academy.

By authentic letters from Vienna, we learn, that his Imperial Majesty had, on the 10th of last month, directed the ground for the summer-camps to be marked out; that at Pruth, about 60 miles from the capital, was to consist of 25,000 men—seven other camps in different parts of the Austrian dominions were also formed—At Meckendorf, the Arch Duke Francis Xavier, brother to the Emperor, commands, and by the above accounts is highly impatient to employ his warlike spirit in a military undertaking against the Porte.

By letters from Paris, we learn, that on the 23d in the afternoon, as some men were employed in repairing the Conduit pipes in the Rue of St Denis, near Roe Bourbon, the ground gave way, when a very large aperture appeared. Two of the men went down, and have reported, that they found the place distributed into vaults, containing several hogsheads of wine. It is generally thought, that this cavern was made during the league, and that it has for a long time been the repository of contraband goods.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 3.

Bank Stock, 143½	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 110⅝ a ¾.	3 per cent. Old. Ann. 70⅜.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 91½ a 90⅞ a 91¼.	Ditto New Ann. —
	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 73½ a ¾ a ½ a ⅝ a ¾.	India Stock, 162½.
	3 per cent. Ann. 69.
3 per cent. red. 72½ a ⅝ a ¾ a ¼.	India Bonds paid, —
	Ditto unpaid, 52 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	Navy Bills, 2½ disc.
Long Ann. 22⅛ a 1-16th d 22 1-16th.	Exch. Bills, —
	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 8 s.
Ditto 1778, 14 11-16ths a 9-16ths.	a 9 s.

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 1. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 3.

"Nothing is at present talked of here but the ensuing anniversary of his Majesty's birth on Monday next, which is expected to be more splendid in itself, and more numerously attended, than for many years past. The town is at present much crowded with the nobility and persons of fashion, notwithstanding the parliamentary recess, and all ranks and descriptions of people are vying with each other in point of dress, many suits being made up on the occasion, which, for taste and elegance, are said to be superior to any thing seen for a long time past. It is much to be lamented that they are not all of English manufacture, many of them having been made up in France! There are also a number of new equipages to be sported on the occasion, and several sumptuous dinners to be given, particularly by the Prince of Wales, Mr Pitt, and the Earl of Salisbury.

"Little or no expectations are entertained of the recovery of a certain Law Lord, while the Chancellor still remains, and is likely to continue to remain, unfit for public business, however desirous he may be of returning to it.

"Earl Camden is confidently talked of for the Seals; and the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench is said to lie between Sir Lloyd Kenyon and Lord Grantley.

"Mr Burke has acquired the highest honour by his conduct respecting Mr Hastings. The purest of all motives, a love of justice, no doubt, prompted Mr Burke to bring forward an investigation into the government of Mr Hastings; and it must have been from the fullest conviction in his own mind of his criminality, that he adduced the charges he did against him. But the manner in which he conducted the business excites an equal degree of wonder and admiration. To make himself so complete a master, as he did, of the whole history of Mr Hastings's government, through such a number of years, was a task not only too laborious, but too arduous, but for a few minds, indeed, to have undertaken. His speech on the subject in the House of Commons, on Thursday, is universally allowed to have exceeded every thing ever heard in Parliament, whether it is considered for the mass of information it contained—the strength of argument—the poignancy of remark—the strokes of humour—the flashes of wit—the apt allusions—the beautiful language—the flights of fancy—the bold and figurative turns it teemed with! It was allowed, that, in these respects, many parts of it were fully equal to any thing to be found in Shakespeare. The attention of the House, during his speech, was in a manner rivetted to him; and his very enemies forgot, for a while, that they were in opposition to him, and joined with his friends in admiration and applause!"

Last Sunday, the 4th instant, died at Perth, in an advanced age, Mrs Murray of Kincairny. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this notification of her death.

Robert Menzies, Esq; died at Hill, in Devonshire, the 29th of last month. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this as a notification of his death.

This day Major Melville, Mr Hart, and Mr Creech waited on the Lord Provost in Council, as a Committee from the General Meeting of the Ninety six Managers of the Charity Workhouse, to return his Lordship thanks for his unremitting care for the good of the City; and, in particular, for his attention to the late resolutions of the Managers, and his spirited exertions to establish an equal and permanent fund for the maintenance of the poor. Fully confident of the justice of the measure, they doubted not of seeing his endeavours crowned with success.

They also, in a particular manner, returned thanks to his Lordship, for the private assistance he had given to the House, without which the Institution would, in all probability, before now, have been at an end.

Yesterday, the Lord Ordinary on the bills, after advising two bills of suspension for different members of the College of Justice, against paying poors money, &c. was pleased to order the bills to be answered; and, in the mean time, sisted any poinding for such refusal, for fourteen days.

This day, Mr James Henderson, of Leven, in Fifeshire, underwent the usual examination before the Royal College of Surgeons of this city, with entire approbation, and received their Surgeons diploma accordingly.

The woman who was so shockingly used by her husband, as mentioned in our last, is still in life, but it is thought will not recover.

On Saturday morning early, a fellow attempted to break into a house in George's Square, by taking a ladder from the stable. Just as he got to the window, the ladder gave way, and he fell down. The noise roused the servants, and they pursued him, and took him in the Links. He was a servant in the family about a year ago.

A few days ago the wife of Mr Helb of Chipping, Lancashire, who is in her 52d year, was safely delivered of a daughter, the first time of her being pregnant, though she had been married 29 years; nor could she be persuaded this was her present case till she was delivered.

At two o'clock on Monday morning the 5th inst. when Alexander Morrison, William Ord, and John Fotheringham, officers of Excise at Dunbar, were endeavouring to seize a considerable quantity of tea and spirits, which had been smuggled out of a lugger then lying off Scateraw, they were furiously attacked by nine of the lugger's men, headed by two notorious smugglers at Scateraw, with blunderbusses and cutlasses, who drove them into Mr Lee's house at Scateraw, a mile from the place where the goods lay; and had not the door of the house been open, they would have been all destroyed. Mr Lee used them with the greatest hospitality in their distressed situation, and kept them in his house until the smugglers dispersed.

Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in a thatched house in the Drygate, Glasgow, which consumed that and two others before it was got under.

Wednesday evening, a boy bathing in the river Clyde was unfortunately drowned.

At this warm season, when so many people are drowned bathing, it is recommended to the attention of the public to follow the rules for recovering persons apparently drowned, published by the Humane Society at London. It is remarkable that many instances occur in England of persons being recovered and restored to their families, who have been a considerable time under water, while there are very few such instances in Scotland.

By a letter received from Hamburgh we are informed, that a vessel had arrived there from Greenland with 120 buts blubber, and 6000 seal-skins; that this vessel had spoke with others from the same port, that had got to the amount of 2800 buts blubber, and 60,000 seal-skins; and that a finer fishing season had not been known.

We hear from Topcliffe, in Yorkshire, that there are counterfeit half-guineas of a very base kind now circulating in that neighbourhood. They appear quite new, are an imitation of those of George III. and dated 1784, are executed very neatly on both sides, but only a bad faint milling on the edge, are remarkably thick, and have a very lacquered aspect. They are considerably short of weight, and from all appearance not worth sixpence.

Wednesday se'nnight, an ewe, the property of Mr Wilson, butcher in Leeds, was sold in Wakefield fair for 4 l. She is supposed to be the best ewe in England, and weighed 46 lb. *per* quarter, though she brought up two lambs last year.

The Cormorant, Captain Wood, is arrived at Hull from the Baltic with timber. The Sound was not clear of ice when she sailed the [illegible] April, since which Captain Wood relates, that they met with nothing but gales of wind till they came within sight of the British coast. The Eleanor, Dobre, was to sail from Elsinore in a few days.

Perth, June 5. 1786.

This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday, the same was celebrated here by the ringing of bells, a discharge of the great guns by the royal artillery, and of small arms by the 56th regiment of foot; and in the evening, the Magistrates and Town Council, with the military officers and other gentlemen, went to the Town-house, and drank the healths of his Majesty and the Royal Family, with other loyal toasts; and the auspicious day was concluded with every demonstration of unfeigned joy.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, May 27.

"This week Captain Whitehead, of the Eagle Revenue Cutter, brought into this port an open smuggling shallop, taken off Hartlepool on Sunday, with upwards of 300 half ankers of geneva on board.

"The oldest man living cannot remember a greater prospect of plenty of grass and corn, than the present season affords; which begins to be already felt in different parts of the north, the price of meat and corn falling in many markets; and there is reason to hope that they must be considerably lower in a short time, particularly the price of wheat, as there is no demand abroad nor to the south of England; and several accounts say that the corn merchants in the south have considerable quantities of both wheat and oats upon their hands, for which they cannot find a market."

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 20. Charlotte of Saltcoats, Stevenson, from Dublin, for Memel, ballast.
George and Margaret of and from Leith, Strong, for St Petersburgh, with coals.
21. Amity of Dysart, Bridges, from Memel, for Newbrough, with timber &c.
22. Nancy of and from Dundee, Kay, for Memel, bal.
Adventure of Saltcoats, Ritchie, from Dublin, for Memel, ballast.
Russel of ditto, Kirkwood, from ditto, for St Petersburgh, ditto.
Europa of and from Dysart, Jaap, for Weyburgh.
Nancy of and from Torryburn, Anderson, for Copenhagen, with coals.
Ruby of and from Dundee, Mayer, for Riga, ballast.
Farmer and Janet of and from Kincardine, Stewart, for St Petersburgh, coals.
Venus of Dysart, Normand, from Memel, for Newbrough, with balks, &c.

Elsinore, May 23. 1786.—Wind S. S. W.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, June 6. Peggy, Crear, from Inverness, with goods and grain; Friendship, Galbreath, from Lynn, with grain; Nelly, Primrose, from Perth, with ditto.—7 Friendship, Watson, from Scarborough, with stones; Mary and Anne, Wilson, from Wisbeach, with grain. And one sloop with coals.

SAILED, Elisabeth, Henderson, for Hull, with goods; Jean, Napier, for Glasgow, with grain.

Miss Kennedy, Mantua Maker,

RETURNS thanks to her Friends and the Public, for the countenance and encouragement with which they have been pleased to favour her, and begs leave to acquaint them, that she has moved from Chalmers's Land, Candlemaker Row, to the foot of Bailie Fyfe's Close, where she continues her business.

Commissions from the country carefully attended to, and neatly executed.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS WALKER, Esq; late of Saintford.

MR Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh, the trustee for Mr Walker and his Creditors, has made out a scheme for a second division of his effects, and the dividends will begin to be paid to the Creditors, or those having proper authority from them upon the 20th June first; in the mean time, the scheme lies open in Mr Grant's hands for their inspection, and a copy of it may also be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the signet, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 16th day of June current, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

That New Built House, at the head

of the Hard Well Close, Crosscauseway, built by Mr George Hogg wright. To be set up either in whole, or in flats, as purchasers shall incline. The House to be shown by Mr Hogg, or William Alexander cabinet-maker, Bristo-street.

The progress of writs and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of John Sommerville writer in Edinburgh.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE STAR,

DONALD DENOON Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 12th June.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE
TO BE SOLD.

SALE delayed at the desire of an intending purchaser.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th day of July 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of HILTON, with the Advocation, Donation, and Right of Patronage of the church of Hilton, lying in the united parishes of Whitsom and Hilton, and shire of Berwick.

These lands are of an excellent soil, and most conveniently situated, being within a few miles of lime and coal, and of the market towns of Berwick, Dunse, and Coldstream.—They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, are in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars, and has power to deal by private bargain, previous to the day of roup.

Alexander Brown, tenant at Wynnefield, will show the estate.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS
In the Strewartry of Kirkcudbright,
By Adjournment, and Upset Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 14th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The remaining Lot of the lands and others which belonged to John Coltart of Areeming, being a part of the barony of Kirkpatrick Durham.

LOT I. The Lands of NETHER KNOCKWALLOCH, UPPER and NETHER BULFUD, and MILN of KIRKPATRICK.

The proven free rent is [illegible]

This lot was formerly set up at 2482 l. 8 s. 4 d. being 23 years purchase of the free rent, and was lately exposed at the reduced price of 2300 l. but the upset price is now to be 2100 l.

These lands are held of the Crown, and afford a qualification in the county upon the old extent; but as to that the purchaser must satisfy himself.

The titles and areicles of roup may be seen in the office of Mr Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright, factor upon the subjects.

Judicial Sale of Lands
In the Counties of Sutherland and Caithness.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of July 1786, either together or separately, as purchasers shall incline,

The Lands and Estates of SKIBO and LANGWELL, belonging to WILLIAM GRAY of Herboreal, late Provost Marshal of Jamaica.

RENT OF SKIBO. STERLING.

Money rent, -		L. 282 10 5	3-12ths
294 eggs, at 1 d. per dozen,	L. 0 2 0	6-12ths	
30 hens, at 3 d. each,	0 7 6		
13 chickens, at 1½d. each,	0 1 7	6-12ths	
2 stones tallow, at 8s. per stone,	0 16 0		
404 bolls 2 firlots and 3 lippies victual, at 10 s. per boll,	202 5 5	7-12ths	
		203 12 7	7-12ths
Amount of gross yearly rent, L. 486	3	0	10-12ths
Deductions.			
For tithes, to which the proprietor has no right,	L. 85 14 0	6-12ths	
Feu-duty payable to the family of Sutherland,	[illegible]		
Schoolmaster's salary	3 11 9	4-12ths	
		94 16 11	2-12ths
Free rent of the stock,	L. 391 6 1	8-12ths	
The said free rent being valued by the Court at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to	L. 8608 15 0	8-12ths	
Deduction for teinds as above,	L. 85 14 0	6-12ths	
Out of which to be deducted stipend payable to ministers,	34 1 9	1-12th	
Remains of free teind,	51 12 3	5-12ths	
This free teind is valued at five years purchase, and amounts to	258 1 5	1-12th	
Total price set upon the lands and tithes,	L. 8866 16 5	9-12ths	

Which will be the upset price of these lands, if sold separately.

RENT OF LANGWELL.

Money rent, -	L. 223 13	0	8-12ths
12 halters at 3 d. each	0 3	0	
1 wintering,	0 1	1	4-12ths
21½ wedders, at 5 s. each.	5 7	6	
40 lambs, at 2 s. each, -	4 0	0	
116 hens, at 3 d. each, -	1 9	0	
84 dozen eggs, at 1 d. 10-12ths per dozen,	0 12	10	
41 10-12ths feet peats, at 1 s. 8 d. per foot,	3 9	8	6-12ths
31 bolls 1 firlot 3 pecks and 2 lippies victual, at 10 s. per boll,	15 14	8	3-12ths
Schoolmaster's salary, payable by the tenant, - -	0 0	4	6-12ths
Vicarage payable by ditto, -	1 3	7	4-12ths
Amount of gross yearly rent,	L. 255 14	10	7-12ths
Deductions.			
For tithes to which the proprietor has no right,	L. 45 14 11	8-12ths	
Feu-duty,	2 15 6	8-12ths	
Schoolmaster's salary	0 11 11	2-12ths	
	49 2 5	6-12ths	
Free rent of stock, -	L. 206 12 5	1-12th	
The said free rent being valued by the Court at twenty-three years purchase, amounts to	L. 4752 5	8	11-12ths
Deductions for teind, as above,	L. 45 14 11	8-12ths	
Out of which to be deducted stipend payable to ministers,	13 3 11		
Remains of free teind	L. 32 11	0	8-12ths.
This free teind is valued at five years purchase, and amounts to	162 15	3	4-12ths
Total price set upon the lands and tithes of Langwell,	L. 4915	1	0 3-12ths

Which will be the upset price of these lands, if sold separately.

But, if both estates are sold together, the upset-price of the whole will be - - L. 13,781 17 6

The estate of Skibo, as surveyed, contains 3946 acres 3 roods and 8 falls Scots measure, exclusive of three Highland shealings, or grazings, of good pasture, and a considerable extent of muir or heath pasture, partly commonty, partly exclusive property, which has not been surveyed, and stands valued in the cess-books at 948 l. 17 s. 8 d. Scots. The greatest part of the lands is erected into one entire free barony, called the *Barony of Skibo*. And there is payable out of the lands holden of the Crown feu-duty to the amount of [illegible] 19 s. 8 d. But as the proprietor has liberty to retain these feu-duties for repairing and preserving the Castle of Skibo, there is no deduction made upon that account. The remainder of the estate, also the Ferry of Portmaculture, or Meikle Ferry, is held of the Earl of Sutherland, for payment of 100 merk Scots of feu-duty yearly. The lands in general lie in a warm convenient situation to the north of and contiguous to the Frith of Tain or Dornock, and are very improveable at a small expence. There is plenty of free-stone quarries in the lands, fit for building and making fences; and an inexhaustible quantity of sea-shells fit for manure, upon the shores adjacent to part of the lands.

There is a great deal of natural growing wood, consisting of birch, oak, and alder, which, for most part, would turn to good account, if inclosed and preserved. There are also a good deal of planted wood, consisting of Scots pines or firs, ash, oak, beech, elm, planes, roan or mountain ash, and some foreign firs, all in a thriving condition.

There is a good salmon-fishing adjacent to part of the lands, and a small river runs into a bay from the frith, near the mansion-house, in which there is plenty of sea and river trout; also salmon and flounders in the usual seasons. The estate abounds with almost all kinds of game.

The gardens and mains, or farm of Skibo, formedy occupied by the Bishops of Caithness and Sutherland, and where they had their country seats, consisting of 319 acres 1 rood and 1 fall, exclusive of the belts of planting and other wood plantations, are mostly of a very rich deep soil. The gardens are of remarkable good lands, lie in a very warm situation hanging to the south, and are well stored with fruit trees of the best kinds. The farm is all inclosed, and mostly subdivided in small inclosures, surrounded with belts of planting, hedges, and hedge-rows.

There is a convenient mansion-house on the estate, a large pigeon house, and proper office-houses. It lies about three miles from the town of Dornock, is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent from the Frith of Dornoch, and commands a most agreeable prospect of that frith and country adjacent; and there is a bay or outlet from the frith, which contributes much to the pleasure of the situation and prospect.

The situation of the lands of Langwell is remarkably beautiful, romantic, and convenient. They extend above seven miles along the sea-coast from the Ord of Caithness westward, and reach many miles from the sea up the country, along the banks of the waters of Langwell and Berrydale, which run through straths of the same names, and fall in together at Berrydale, not many hundred yards from the sea. The straths are equally beautiful and commodious, having hills on all sides covered with wood, and the vallies affording arable and natural hay, and good grass for milk cows. Beyond these there is a very extensive tract of muirish and hill grounds, which yield excellent pasture for yeld cattle, and which, though wide, are distinctly bounded. No estate can be better adapted for black cattle and sheep, as well on account of the shelter which the hills and woods afford, as the extent and quality of the pasture. The cattle feed on these grounds in all seasons of the year, without being hurt by the weather; whence they become so hardy, that no cattle from the Highlands of Scotland are more acceptable to drovers than those from this estate.

The mansion-house of Langwell is particularly well situated, at half a mile's distance from the sea, upon the declivity of a hill fronting the south, and almost surrounded by a bank ever green with wood. Nor is its situation more pleasing to the eye than it is commodious for living. From one hand there is a constant supply of almost all kinds of fish; and, on every quarter, the greatest plenty and variety of game, such as deer, roe, black cock, and all kinds of heath fowls.

There is a salmon-fishing on the water of Berrydale, which may be managed so as to yield a very considerable yearly revenue, being capable of improvement.

The woods presently upon the ground are mostly all of natural growth; but there is great room for planting, and stones in abundance for inclosing; and a little attention to the woods already upon the lands would make them of considerable benefit to the proprietor, as they are situated in a country where timber is very scarce. The whole lands (excepting the six-farthing-land of Oldibae, holding of a subject-superior for payment of a small feu-duty) are holden blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote at the election of a member of Parliament for the shire.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of session; and schemes of the rental and proven value to be had of John Russel, clerk to the signet, agent in the sale.

JUDICIAL SALE OF
The Lands and Estate of Cathlaw,
BY ADJOURMENT.
Upset Price farther reduced.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 22d of June 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of CATHLAW, and others, lying within the parish of Torphichen and shire of Linlithgow.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is L. 161 19 0

And deducing the feu and teind duties, minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary, which amount to 2 6 10 4-12ths

There remains of free rent, L. 159 12 1 8-12ths

The proven value of the estate was fixed at 22 years purchase of the free rent, being 3511 l. 7 s. 8-12ths of a penny, at which the estate was first exposed to sale; but upon an application to the Court, the upset price has been reduced to 19 years purchase of the free proven rent, being L. 3032 10 7 8-12ths

At which reduced price they are now to be exposed to sale.

There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, with suitable office-houses, all in exceeding good repair.

The greatest part of the estate is inclosed with thriving hedges, and strips of planting. There are, besides, several other thriving plantations upon the estate.

The title-deeds and articles, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the haods of Mr John Callendar depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to Francis and John Andersons, writers to the signet.

Farms in Mid-Lothian to Let,
And Sheep to be Sold.

TO be LET on lease, for such a number of years as can be agreed on, the following FARMS, lying in the parish of Currie, five miles west of Edinburgh.

I. The Farm of WEST KILLIETH and COWSLAP, consisting of about 220 Scots acres, mostly arable and infield land. Cowslap has been long in pasture, and is in good order for tillage.

II. The Farm of MID KILLIETH and WHITESIDE, consisting of about 150 Scots acres, mostly arable and good infield land.

III. The Farm of LIMPHOY, consisting of about 110 Scots acres. The whole of this farm (excepting a few acres, which are only proper for pasture) is arable, and a great part good infield land, lying upon the water of Currie. The farm has been in pasture for many years, except one of the parks, consisting of about 16 acres, which was summer fallowed, and laid down with clover and grass seeds last year.

IV. The Farm of CRAIGENTARRY, consisting of about 580 acres Scots measure, about 200 acres of which is good dry arable land, and the whole farm is well adapted for sheep and black cattle, as a great part of the land produces grass proper for hay.

N. B. Upon the farm of Craigentarry there is to be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 15th of June current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, about Twenty-Five Score of EWE and WEDDER HOGS, in good order and condition.

For further particulars, application may be made to Captain John Scott younger of Malleny, or Allan Macdougall writer to the signet; and William Napier, overseer at Malleny, will show the grounds.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th day Augist 1786, between the hours of five and six in the evening,

The Lands and Estate of REDBANK,
with the Salmon Fishing belonging thereto, lying within the parish of Troqueer and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The gross rent is, L. 573 5 0 0

From which deducting the

stipend, -	L. 6 10 10		
Teind duty, -	1 1 7¼		
And school salary, -	0 13 6		
	L.	8 5	11½
Free rent, - -	L.	564 19	0½

This estate, which holds of the Crown, and is rated in the county books at 366 l. Scots of valued rent, lies about a mile below the town of Dumfries, on the banks of the river Nith and Cargen, is completely inclosed with thriving hedges, and in point of agreeable situation, qualities of the soil, state and condition of the farms, means of improvement, and other circumstances which will be satisfactory to a purchaser, is not to be surpassed by any estate in the south of Scotland.

The teinds were valued at a very moderate sum in the year 1735, and there is a tack of them current till 1789, when a renewal can be got for a small composition.

Any person wishing for information about the said estate, may apply to Edgar Corrie, merchant in Liverpool, or Hugh Corrie writer to the signet at Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds; or to Commissary Goldie at Dumfries, who will show the current leases and a plan of the estate; and Charles Barrie in Nethertown, will show the lands

---

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS
In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Thursday the 29th day of June 1786, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

The Lands of LITTLE COCKLICK, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Urr, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The free proven rent, after deduction of minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary, is 26 l. 18 s. 8¼ d. and the proven value, at twenty-three years purchase of that rent (which is to be the upset price), is 619 l. 10 s. 3¼ d. Sterling.

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and are situated near the great military road leading from Dumfries to Port-Patrick, at the distance of about ten miles from the town of Dumfries.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and persons wanting further information may apply to Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

Robert Smith at Auchenreoch, the factor, will show the lands.

ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 13th of July 1786, between the hours of five and six,

LOT I.

The two-merk land of Beachar, the four-merk land of Beachmeanach, Achaglass, the two-merk land of Clachaig, with the mill thereof, all lying within the parish of Killean, lordship of Kintyre, and shire of Argyle, extending to 183 l. 3 d. Sterling of yearly free rent. The high road from Inverary to Campbeltown passes through these lands. They hold of the Crown, and give two qualifications to vote for a Member of Parliament. Upset price to be 4000 l,

LOT II.

The Lands of Achachark and Garvachy, lying in the parish of Campbeltown and sheriffdom of Argyle. These lands consist of about 293 acres, mostly arable; lie within a mile of a lime quarry, at the same distance from the colliery of Drumlemmon, and within three miles of the burgh of Campbeltown, and extend to 103 l. 1 s. 5 d. of free rent. Upset price to be 2100 l.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leases, are to be seen in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Lands in Cowal, Argyleshire, to be sold.

TO be SOLD, the Lands of HALFTOWN, ORCHARD, and INVERAVEGAN, lying in the parishes of Denoon, Kilmun, and Inverhelan, lordship of Cowal, and county of Argyle.

I. The town and lands of HALFTON and teinds thereof, including Ardinslatt and Dalling, consisting of about 619 Scots acres, whereof about 130 are arable, 40 in wood, and the rest in pasture. These lands are situated along the north side of the Frith of Clyde, within six miles of the thriving populous town of Greenock. There is a slated mansion-house, an orchard, and a good deal of natural oak, ash, and birch wood on the lands of Halfton, which command a noble view of the river and frith of Clyde, the islands Cumbrae, Bute, Arran, and part of the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. These lands afford excellent situations for building. Labour is cheap; coal, lime, and a ready market are at hand; and above 400 acres of the land, being in a state of nature, and good soil, are highly improveable. There are no leases upon this estate; it is exempted from thirlage; and the tenants pay all public burdens, cess excepted. Estimating very moderately some lands around the house, in the proprietor's possession, and putting no value on the wood, the present rent is 121 l. Sterling; but by laying out a small sum in inclosing and improvement, the rent may be much increased. There are blue slate-quarries upon the edge of the frith, and plenty of moss on the estate; and the coast abounds with kelp.

II. The town and lands of ORCHARD, and teinds thereof, together with the half-merk land of Coilt, and ferry-boat of the same, consisting of about 198 Scots acres, whereof about 60 are arable, 32 meadow and green pasture, and the rest good muir pasture. Orchard lies at the head of Holy Loch, in view of the Clyde, and along the side of a fine trouting river. These lands have never been improved, but are capable of it in a great degree, and the means are cheap and easy. The tenants pay all public burdens, and have no leases after Whitsunday next. Converting the meal and casualties at the usual rates, the present very low rent of these lands is 30 l. 3 s. 8 d. Sterling.

III. The lands of INVERAVEGAN, lying alongst the east side of an arm of the sea, called Loch Streven, afford an extensive track of ground, at present in pasture, and are very fit for a sheep-walk. They are under lease to Whitsunday 1796, at a rent of 32 l. exclusive of public burdens, which the tenent pays all, except 4 s. 5 d. halfpenny of feu-duty.

These whole lands are situated in a fine sporting country, well stored with game, and fish, and in the vicinity of good markets.

The lands will be sold together, or in such separate lots as purchasers shall incline. Plans and rentals thereof will be shown by George Farquhar writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr John Campbell writer in Greenock, proposals by purchasers may be addressed.

A servant at Halfton will shew the lands.

FOR HALIFAX IN NOVA SCOTIA,
If encouraging freight offers,

THE SHIP JANE,
JAMES FYFE Master,

Is now ready to receive on board goods at Greenock, and will sail by 15th July.

The Jane is a stout ship, about 200 tons burden, a remarkable fast sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Morrison and Co. Greenock.

Houses & Ground to be Feued, in Leith.

TO be FEUED by public roup, at Mr Gibb's Assembly Rooms, Leith, on Tuesday the 20th June 1786, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

That large Land of HOUSES lying in the Kirkgate, Leith, commonly known by the name of the *Sugar House*; together with a parcel of adjoining buildings, forming altogether a square, with a good lead pump on the one side. Likewise a back AREA, fit to accommodate a rectifier of spirits, or valuable purposes; with access to the whole by a carriage entry from Coatfield lane, as well as the Kirkgate. The whole buildings, at a moderate expence, can be easily converted into two of the largest and best shops in Leith, with a fore and back parlour to each; or, if found advisable can be made into four good shops, and several dwelling houses, with large and convenient cellars, and accommodations, on a level and adjoining to the shops, backwards.

A plan of the whole may be seen, and other particulars learned of Anderson and Cundell, Leith, the proprietors.

Lands to be Sold,
In the Counties of Peebles and Dumfries.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 30th June 1786, at five afternoon,

The Lands of NETHER HORSBRUGH and CABERSTON, lying in the parish of Innerleithen, and county of Peebles; and the lands of ELLIESLAND, lying in the parish of Dunscore, and county of Dumfries. These lands consist of three exceeding good farms, all holding of the Crown, and each entitling to vote for a member to serve in Parliament. They are under leases to substantial tenants, and must rise very considerably in their rents; particularly the two first, which are let for large grassums, and at low rents. The present rents are—For Nether Horsbrugh, 140 l. 8 s. 5 d. 4-12ths.—For Caberston, 166 l.—And, for Elliesland, 50 l.

The tenants will show the lands; and the title-deeds, articles of roup, &c. are to be seen in the hands of John Tait writer to the signet, Park-place, Edinburgh; to whom any person may apply, who wishes to purchase by private bargain.

Sale of Lands in Ayrshire.

THE Lands and Barony of HAINING-ROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSOCK and BARR, are to be exposed to public sale within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, between the hours of five and six afternoon, upon Thursday 20th July 1786. These lands lie contiguous in the parishes of Riccarton and Galston, and county of Ayr.—They consist of about 2100 acres Scots measure, of very good arable and meadow ground; in the close neighbourhood of the thriving town of Kilmarnock, and have three great roads passing through them.—The present free rent, after deduction of the land-tax, and every other annual burden, is 1862 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal, which, at an average of some years past, although wrought under great disadvantages, owing to the competition of some neighbouring collieries, has yielded from 70 l. to 80 l.—There is coal, lime, and free-stone in several parts of the estate, and a fire engine has been lately erected upon one very extensive and valuable field of coal.—There are about 60 acres of wood, of which about 20 acres are now fit for cutting, and some grown timber over the estate to a considerable value.—The tenants are substantial; the farm houses in good repair; and the farms are all inclosed and subdivided with full grown hedges, which are ample fences.—The tacks have not many years to run, and at their expiry there must be a very considerable encrease of rent, without any expence to the proprietor.—The valued rent is 1754 l. 4 s. 1 d. which, with some old retours, affords five freehold qualifications.—And the proprietor has an heritable right to the teinds of the whole estate, excepting one inconsiderable farm, the teinds of which are valued.

For farther particulars apply to the proprietor at Rosemount, near Kilmarnock, or to John Russell junior, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED
Judicial Sale of Lands in Perth-shire,
Contiguous to the Tay.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th June 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BALTHAYOCK and OVER DURDIE, all contiguous (the remotest parts situated within six miles of Perth, and nigh to the Tay), either separately or jointly, as shall seem most agreeable to purchasers. They will naturally divide in the following lots:

I. The Lands of BALTHAYOCK, within four measured miles of Perth, holding of a subject; proven free rent, including 90 hens at 6 d. each, 9 chickens at 3 d. 8 bolls of meal, and 6 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks bear, at 12 s. per boll, is 391 l. 17 s. 6 d. 6-12ths.

At twenty years purchase,	L. 7837	11	1 4-12ths
Planted wood on said estate, being nigh 700 acres, inventoried and valued at - -	5957	7	9
	L. 13,794	18	10 4-12ths
From which deduce 420 l. value of wood taken off this lot,	420	0	0
Former upset, -	L. 13,374	18	10 4-12th
But now reduced to, and to be exposed at -	L. 12,000	0	0

Printed copies of the inventory, measurement, and value the of whole wood, distinguishing every tree, will be got on applying to Mr Moir.

There is a good mansion-house on Balthayock, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Tay and adjacent country, suitable offices, kitchen garden, two large orchards, well stocked with fruit trees, and in a dry and healthy situation. The lands are inclosed and subdivided with hedge-rows of trees, and, exclusive of the wood, measure, by a late survey, 567 acres; the wood is in a very thriving state.

II. The Lands of OVER DURDIE, in the parish of Kilspindy; free proven rent, converting 15 bolls oat meal at 12 s. 72 hens at 5 d. and 72 chickens at 3 d. is 96 l. 8 s. 1 d. 8-12ths; valued at twenty-five years purchase, the former upset-price, is - 2410 3 5 8-12ths

But now reduced to, and to be exposed at - - L. 2200 0 0

These lands measure 295 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued at 167 l. connect with the said lands of Glencarse, are mostly inclosed, and capable of considerable improvement. They have an interest in the muir of Durdie, and, on a division, upwards of 120 acres of that muir will fall to them.

Total upset price, in one Lot, L. 14,000 0 0

All the lands, from the nature of the soil, their local situation, and other circumstances, are capable of improvement, and the proprietor has a right to the tithes of the whole.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, depute clerk of Session——For further particulars apply to John Moir writer to the signet, who will give inspection of the title-deeds, surveys, plans, schemes of improvement, and valuations, tacks, &c. and to Mr Patrick Miller, town-clerk of Perth.—The tenants will show the different farms.

☞ The Creditors of Mr Blair are desired to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 29th of June, at one o'clock afternoon, on business of importance

---

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in —
A single Paper 3 *d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly, when called for—2 *s.* & 6 *d.* delivered in Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* sent by Post.